10 conts postage. CHAPLAINS.

The Secretary of War has replied to the Army Committee of the Young Mens Christian Association, whose letter was telegraphed to THE TRI-BUNE, informing them that the appointment of a Chaplain rests with the Colonel of each regiment, who is the person to whom to refer in case of an improper selection.

GEN. M'CLELLANS'S POSITION. A telegram was received from Gen. McClelian this afternoon. He is still at Laurel Hill. He represents his soldiers as in fine health and spirits, and eager for a fight. He believes himself thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of Gen. Garretts's game, and able to beat him at it. The enemy's forces he is unwilling to attempt to state with precision until he has met THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

According to the latest intelligence, received from well-informed sources, the Rebel forces in Virginia, exclusive of those at Norfolk and Richmond, amount in all to some 47,000 men. Travelers familiar with the country, and with eyes sharpened by the business on which they are engaged, report that for miles and miles in some portious of the interior not a man is to

be seen, all having been pressed into the service. The people and the soldiers are alike suffering from the want of things which we are accustomed to consider the necessaries of life. Tea is quoted at Fredericksburg at over \$2 a pound, and sugar at 50 or 60 cents. The old F. F. V. ladies are unhappy.

ARRIVAL OF ARMY WAGONS. A large number of army wagons arrived by rail to-day. PURCHASE OF HORSES.

to be purchased for use here, and several thousand for use at Fort Monroe and by Gen. Pat-COL. CAMERON CONVALESCENT.

Col. Cameron will join his regiment (the 79th) to-morrow, having recovered from his slight ill-

THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS. The 11th Massachusetts paraded the Avenue in its new uniform this afternoon. Its marching and general appearance elicited great applause.

A TRAITOROUS CADET. Intelligence has been received here that a West Point Cadet, named Richard Thomas, as appeared from the Colonel's commission which he bore, was arrested at Baltimore, on board the Mary Washington, with three others. The officers of the St. Nicholas identify Thomas as having been one of the Rebels who assisted in espturing that vessel. When taken, he was secreted in a bureau.

CORRECTION.

The telegraph made Mr. Valandigham say in the Democratic caucus that he "preferred the preservation of the Union." What we wrote was, that he " preferred peace to the preservation of the Union." The caucus, in which this intimation was made, broke up in a row.

THE CASE OF MR. HARVEY. The Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs has the case of Mr. Harvey under consideration, and are accumulating evidence bearing upon it. THE NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Cols. Van Allen and Mix's New-York Regiment of Cavalry is ordered to report for duty here as soon as it can be got in readiness. This regiment was accepted to go into camp on the 15th of July, and to be called into service on the 1st of September. It will, however, proceed directly to Washington and report for duty. The Secretary of War has so ordered to-day.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861. One of the bills submitted by Secretary Chase with his report on the finances contains features similar to those in the bill reported during the second session of the late Congress by Mr. Bingham of Ohio, and com-monly known as the "Force bill." It places in the hands of the President the military and naval power to collect revenue in cases where there are any unlawful combinations against the laws of the United States, authorizes him to close disloyal ports by proclamation and provides for carrying on trade with any part of a State, as in the case of Western Virginia, in favor of which the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the Postmaster-General, with respect to commerce and postal accommodations, have already acted.

There was a skirmish last night between the pickets of the 8th Battalion District of Columbia Volunteers, Mai. Gerhardt, and tipee of the Virginia forces, on the other side of Great Falls. The former lost one man. The enemy, concealed in the bushes, were fired at, with what effect is not ascertained.

A detachment of 300, for the Maine regiments, and 150 horses for the baggage trains, received here this

It is the impression here that Representatives Carlile and Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, will be elected U. S. Senators by the Legislature in session at Wheeling. The death of Judge Douglas will probably be annonnced in both Houses of Congress to-morrow. Among the distinguished speakers for the occasion is Mr. Crittenden.

Further intelligence from Gerhardt's District of mbia Volunteer command at Great Falls has been received. Two of his men were killed, and several wounded. The rebels suffered to a far greater extent. They had a body of cavalry. The parties were separated by the Potomac, but kept up the fight at intervals throughout yesterday. A company of Texas cavalry went up this afternoon from Washington.

The latest report from Arlington is that Maj. Taylor. of New-Orleans, arrived at the camp of the 8th New-York Regiment, with Col. Lyon, this afternoon, under a fing of truce, with dispatches for President Lincoln. He was detained there awaiting further orders, and was last from Manassas Junction.

The steam transport Cambridge, which brought Col. Case's Massachusetts Regiment hither, has been purchased by the Government, and is being fitted up as a

Twenty-one members of the New-York Pirst German Rifle Regiment, refusing to take the arms allotted to them, but insisting on having ritles instead, were this evening put under arrest and conveyed to jail, where

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN. BALTIMONE, Monday, July 8, 1861. Three letters from the correspondent of the Asso-inted Press at Martinsburg have just been received by

one wall, the last dated Saturday evening. There has been no movement as yet toward Win-

hester, and no hostile advance of the enemy. Firing was exchanged between the pickets of the 7th Regiment and Capt. Girard's Company yesterday, which resulted in the retreat of the rebels, and it is the

belief that some of them were wounded.

Two Federal pickets were captured this morning at the house of a man named Small, two and a half miles slow here. They were surrounded by ten rebel cavsky. The capture was entirely owing to the impru-dence of the pickets in venturing beyond their posts. Under a false report the Sth, 16th, and 9th Pennsylnte, the Scott Legion and Capt Royall's

company of 2d Cavalry were turned out am

two miles southward. To-day at noon there was firing on the extreme right at some scattering troopers, but there were no casualties.

Gen. Johnson is said to have 25,000 men between

this point and Winchester and 22 pieces of cannon. In the affair to-day Gen. Cadwallader led the troops in person, with the Scott Legion in the advance

In the affair at Hainesville, Gen. Patterson commanded the troops in person and gave all orders. Patterson's despatch to the Government was errone

onely telegraphed. It should have read two instead of ten thousand, as the extent of Gen. Jackson's routed force.

The Rhode Island Battery reached Williamsport on the 4th inst.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8, 1861. A letter to The American, dated Martinsburgh 6th ust., announces the arrival of Major Doubleday's batery and the Rhode Island battery. It says that Gen. Patterson's entire army is encamped in and around Martinsburg, and that no forward movement had taken place. Gen. Johnson had been reënforced by 7,000 men from Manassas, and had taken his stand for a fight at Bunker Hill, seven miles distant, with 16,000

Large numbers of troops passed through Baltimore yesterday and last night to strengthen Patterson's column. The regiments that passed early yesterday morning expected to cross the Potomac this morning a

FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. TRAITORS RECRUITING IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 8, 1861. The Journal this morning says that the Governor of Tennessee has been regularly notified that no more trains on the Nashville road will go into Tennessee until the stolen cars and locomotives have been restored. It also learns that the Tennesseeans in Frankfort were urging Gov. Magoffin to take possession of the Nash ville Railroad, holding it open for freight transportation Great excitement exists there, it adds, in consequence of Magoffin having taken the matter into considera

The Courier this morning has an advertisement noti-Between 7,000 and 8,000 horses are ordered fying the citizens of the opening of a recruiting office for the army of the Southern Confederacy.

An Arkansas paper names Jefferson Davis for President and Albert Pike for Vice-President of the Confederate States. The Memphis papers say that many deaths are occur-

ring in Camp Cheatham from the measles. The South Carolina regiments have left Manassas to return home, their time having expired.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE TRAITORS. FORTRESS MONROE, July 7, 1861.

The Susquehanna is being towed up the Roads by gunboat. One of her shafts is broken. The Cumberland will sail for Boston within 48

John A Kasson First Assistant Postmaster-General and Charles B. Sedgwick and Theodore M. Pomerov. Members of Congress from New-York, are at Old

Point to-day. Young Raymond, son of the Principal of the Chesapeake Female College, came in to-day as a deserter from the Rebel Army. He was impressed into the Confederate service some time since. He represents their case as desperate.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF PIRATES. THE " FRENCH LADY" CAUGAT AT LAST.

BALTINORE, Morday, July 8, 1861. Licut. Carmichael of Provost Marshal Kenly's po lice went down the river in a brig, and boarded the steamer Mary Washington to arrest a man named Neill Groen, who was charged with being engaged in the riot on the 19th of April, and who it was thought would come on board at the Patuxeut.

On coming up the river he ascertained that Capt Thomas of St. Mary's County, who took command of the St. Nicholas and headed the pirates, was also on board with 7 of his confederates, their object it is supposed, being to seize another steamer in a similar manner. Lieut. Carmichael, on getting abreast Fort Mo-Henry, ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the fact to Gen. Banks, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops to arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. Thomas

had concealed himself, and, after an hour's search, was found hid in a large bureau drawer in the ladies' cabin. It will be remembered he went aboard the St. Nicholas disguised as a French lady. They were all detained at the Fort with several witnesses, who were on board the St. Nicholas at the time of seizure, in-

THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN MAY.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8, 1861. It is well known here that the Hon. Henry May, the ewly-elected Member of Congress from the Fourth District of this State, left this city on Tuesday last for Richmond, where he now is.

Previous to starting be had an interview with President Lincoln, but for what purpose is not known. It is believed that he was invited to Richmond by Jeff. Davis, and that he was accompanied by two prominent men of Pennsylvania, both strong supporters of the Ad-

THE ARREST OF COL. THOMAS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8, 1861. There is a tremendous excitement in town about the carest of Captain or Colonel Richard Thomas, the French hely who captured the steamer St. Nicholas. He is well known bere, and has many friends among the first families in the city.

Not having even letters of marque from President Davis for his protection, he is regarded in no other light than as a pirate per se, and will be so treated by Gen. Banks. Thomas declared on his arrival at Fort Mc-Henry that he was a Colonel, and expected to be treated as such by belligerents.

TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Boston, Monday, July 8, 1861. The 2d Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Gordon, left at 3 o'clock this afternoon by special train to Groton, where they take the steamer for New-York. The regiment has been in camp two months, is of excellent material, and well drilled. The uniform is that worn in the regular service. One hundred horses and the necessary number of baggage-wagons accompany the

A CRACK MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT. The 2d Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Gordon, arrives by the Stonington boat at 81 o'clock this morning. The Sons of Massachusetts are to meet at the Astor House at 8 o'clock to receive their badges, and form an escort. The Second is justly regarded as one of the best regiments that the Old Bay State has sent to the field, and several of its officers have had thorough military education and practice. Col. Gordon is a graduate of West Point, and served throughout the Mexican War. Lieut. Col. Andrews and Maj. out the Mexican War. Licux. Col. Andrews and sinj.
Dwight are both prominent and highly respected
lawyers in Boston, and leave lucrative practice to take
up arms. The regiment comprises 1,050 men, has 25
wagoos, 2 ambulances, and 125 horses. It is supplied
with cooked rations for four days, and in the matter of
uniforms, arms, and equipments, will compare favorably with the best appointed regiments of the regular
service.

No learn from Mr. Frank E. Howe, the State Agent, that Gen. Arthur has kindly placed the Park Barraeks at his disposal for the use of the regiment in transitu, and that Maj. Eaton has authorized him to farmish the men with a substantial meal. It is possible that the regiment will parade down Broadway, but it is unadvisable to expose the men to the dangerous fervor of our July san.

MAP OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN SEAT OF WAR. Messrs. Gupil & Co. have issued a Birdseye View of the Mississippi River and the adjacent States, from Cairo to New-Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, and Pensucola. This war map embraces a much larger extent of country, now in robellion, than any yet issued, and nisedly, provo a valuable assistant to the marched reader as the war or sea.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

SENATE..... Washington, July 8, 1861.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohlo) - offered a joint resolution, that is Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all the duties on all arms imported since the 1st of all the duties on all arms imported since the 1st of all the duties on all arms which may be imported prior to the st of Januarms which may be imported prior to the ist of January, 1862, for the use of any State which in go. is siding to suppress the rebellion now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

Finance.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) presented a petition for the relief of Roger Jones, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to destroy the public property. The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in relation to the harbor defenses. Referred to Military Com-

mittee.
Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back joint resolutions legalizing all the acts of the President. Laid over.
Mr. WILSON also reported a bill authorizing the employment of Volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Laid over.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mesars. Delaplaine, Nugent, and Dunn severally appeared for the first time this session, and took the

Mr. VANDEVER presented the resolutions of the

Mr. VANDEVER presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, praying for the establishment of a National Armery at Rock Island. Referred.

The SPEAKER announced the following Standing Committees, the first named on each being the Chairman thereof:

Committee on Elections—Messes. Pawes, Cample 1, Voorhees, McKenn, Loomis, Baxter, Relly, Brown, and Munits.

Committee of Ways and Micans—Messes. Stevens, Morri (Vt.), Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClernaud, and Stratton.

(V.), Phelips, Opinionis, Appears. Fenton, Watson, Holman, Indiana, Hale, Noell, Duell, Webster, and Wallace.

Committee on Commerce—Messers. Washburne (Ill.), Elliot, Ward, Nixon, Babbitt, Curiey, Rollins (Mo.), Leary, and Shef-

neid.

Committee on Public Lands-Mearrs. Potter, Covode, Vallandigham, Julian, Trimble, Vandever, Kellogg (Mich.), Crisfield, and Woodruff.

and Woodruff.

Committee on Post-Office—Measure Colfax, Alley, Wickliffe, Morrill (Me.), Windon, Blake, Vibbard, Trowbridge, and Northern Colfax, Alley, Wickliffe, District of Columbia—Measure of Trowbridge, and Northern and Woodruff.

Committee on Post-Office-Measrs. Colfax. Alley. Wickliffe,
Morrill (Me.), Windon, Blake, Wibhard, Trowbridge, and Norton.
Bistrict of Columbia-Measrs. Conking, Delano, Burnett,
Ashley, Calvert, Franchot, Rolling (N. H.), Davis, and Upton.
Judiciary Committee-Measrs. Hickman, Brigham, Feodleton,
Kellog (H.), Porter, Carille, Thomas (Mass.), May, and Diven.
Resolutionary Claims-Measrs. Dubil, Edgerton. Cooper, Rice
(Me.), Wall, Ferry, Grider, Riddle, and Morrill (Mo.)
Public Expenditures-Measrs. Covode, Edwards, Kerrigan,
Train, Windom, Webster, Julian, Hauchett, and White (Olno).
Private Land Claims-Measrs. Blair (Pa.), Noell, Hauchett,
Van Hone, Sharks. Walton (Me.), Shellabergy, Lassen.
Manufactures-Measrs. Hutchins, Moorhead, Haight, Alley,
Porter, Ely, Arnold, Auctons, Brown (Va.)
Agriculare-Measrs. Hutchins, Moorhead, Haight, Alley,
Porter, Ely, Arnold, Auctons, Brown (Va.)
Agriculare-Measrs. Lovejoy, Loomis, Calvert, Smith, Chambeilin, Sharks, Bailey (Pa.), Worcester, Aldrich.
Indian Affairs-Measrs. Addrich. Edwards, Mallory, Conway,
Mitchell, Odel, Lamidig, Patton, Thayer.
Mittary Affairs-Measrs. Blair (Mo.), Cartis, Richardson,
Buffinton Allen, Marston, Jockson.
Mitther-Measrs. Van Valkenburgh, Dunn, Aacons, Delano,
Biddle, Harrison, Brown (Va.), Culier, Goodwin.
Neud. Affairs-Measrs. Sedwick, Rice (Mass.), Fonke, Moorhead, Engish, Verree, Pike (Ma.), Coskling, Wadsworth.
Public Hutdings and Grounds-Measrs. Trini, Lorryoy, Delaplaine, McEnight, Burnham, Thomas (Md.), Pemeroy and Fisher.
Territories-Measrs. Ashley, Van Wyck, Blair (Pa.), CarHe, Potter, Davis (Pa.), Stoele (N. Y.), Granger, Law, Steele
(N. J.)
Isvalid Pensions-Measrs. Ely, Sherman, Logan, Harrison
Cutter, Weley, Goodwin, Wood and Gobb.

(N. J.)
Invalid Pensions—Mesers. Ely. Sherman, Logan, Harrison
Cutter, Waley, Goodwin, Wood and Gobb.
Reads and Consils—Mesers. Mallory, Gurley, Hale, Van Horn,
Arnold, Nugent, Baker, Johnson and Reaman.
Potents—Mesers. Dunn. Bice (Me.), Baker, Johnson and Noble
Revisal and Unfanished Humess—Mesers. Logan, Babbitt
Mensies, Pessenden and Wright.
Accounts—Mesers. Buffinton, Rollinsf(N. H.), Lehman, Wor

Accounts—Messrs, Buffinton, Rollins (N. H.), Lehman, Wor cester and Dunlan, Missage—Messrs, Robinson (III.), Kittinger, Frank, Grider Wood

Mileage-Messis, Robinson Frank, Law.
Wood
Idirary-Messis, Wellion (Ma.), Clark (N. Y.), Balley (Pa.).
Printing-Messis, Walton (Ma.), Clark (N. Y.), Balley (Pa.).
Expenditures in the State Department-Messis. McKeau,
Robinson, Ninon, Vandever, Cillado,
Expenditures in the Training Department-Messis. Odell,
Campbell, Binglam, Rice (Mass.), Steele (N. J.)
Campbell, Binglam, Rice (Mass.), Steele (N. J.)

Campbett, Eligiani, Rice (asset, Steel (3)).
Eligicalities in the Nary Department—Mesars, Dunlap,
McPherson, Bishe, Usater, Coopse,
First Milliant in the Post Office Department—Mesars, Killianger,
Wickliffe, Trimble, Kellorg (Mich.) Smith (N. Y.)
Englastitures on Public Buildings—Mosers, Laurar, Kelly,
Chamberlain, Wall, Perty.
Expressitures in the Interior Department—Mesars, Allen, Coo-Expenditures in the Interior Department-Meura Allen Cou-way, Sherman Shellaberger, and Coeper. At their own request, Mr. Hickman was excused from serving on the Committee on Judiciary; Mr. Bur-nett, on the District of Columbia Committee; and Mr. Cartie, on Milina Affair.

Curtis, on Military Affairs.
On motion of Mr. McKNIGHT, a resolution was adopted that the members now proceed to draw for choice of seats.

Mr. Kelly was excused from serving as a member of

Mr. Kelly was excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Elections, for the reason, as he stated, that the sears of the two representatives from the districts adjoining his are contested. Mr. Wickliffe was excussed from service as a member of the Pest-Office Committee on account of physical

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill to di-

vide Pennsylvania into three Judicial Districts. Court to be held at Eric. Referred to the Judiciary Com-Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to repeal all laws

Mr. STEVENS introduced a creating ports of entry in the rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) introduced a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1851, and restore that of 1857. Referred to the Committee of Ways and

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) introduced a bill grant-Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) introduced a bill granting bounty lands to those who have been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) introduced the Pacific Railroad bill, which was referred to a committee of 9.

Mr. ALDRICH (Rep., Minn.) introduced a bill granting homesteads, and a bill establishing a general bankrupt law. The former was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and the latter to that of the Judiciary.

diciary. Mr. ELIOTT (Rep., Mass.) a bill for the general in-

Mr. ELIOTT (Rep., Mass.) a bill for the general introduction of an International Code of Marine Signals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) a bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point Academy. It gives three times the present number and reduces the time at the Academy from 5 years to 4.

Mr. WALTON (Rep., Vt.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of fixing the number of Representatives after this Congress at 239, this being the present number.

this being the present number,

Mr. SPAULDING (Rep., N. Y.) presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-York relative to a reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Com-

Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a

Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at Now-York, relative to the defenses of that harbor.

Mr. Holman's resolution was adopted, that the House will, during the present extraordinary session, only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and taval appropriations for the Government, and financial affairs connected therewith; and that all bills of a private character, and all other bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue and military and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to the appropriate committees, to be considout debate to the appropriate committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) offered the following

resolutions:

-1. Resolved, That, in the Judgment of this House, it is no part
of the daty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or reof the daty of the soldiers of the United States of the profile of the soldiers of the United States.

2. Rendered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the Fugitive Stare law.

3. Whereas, Major Emory of the United States Army resigned his commission under circumstances showing sympathy with rebellion against the Government, therefore

Rendered. That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable, and that this House, in the name of the people, demand of the Executive his immediate removal.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep., Pa.) raised the point that the resolutions were precluded by the order adopted at the instance of Mr. Holman, which specifies the peculiar character of the business to be transacted during the

present session.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.
Mr. EDWARDS (Rep., N. H.) moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made an ineffectual effort

resolutions on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made an ineffectual effort to amend the resolutions.

The House then voted on Mr. Edwards's motion, and laid the resolutions on the table, by 87 against 62, as follows:

YEAS—Messar, Allen, Ancors, Appleton, Rabbitt, Bally (Penn.), Blaif (Mo.), Browne (R. 1), Burnett, Calvert, Carille, Chamberlain, Cobb. Ceoper, Cor. Cravens, Oristedd, Crittenden, Delano, Diver, Donlap, Bunn. Edwards, Ely, English, Fisher, Pealas, Diver, Donlap, Bunn. Edwards, Ely, English, Fisher, Peake, Pranchot, Granger, Gider, Haight, Hele, Harding, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Herden, Jockson, Jeinsson, Kallog, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Herden, Jockson, Jeinsson, Kallog, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Horden, Johnson, Jeinsson, Kallog, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, (Ind.), Worcester.

Mr. HICKMAN moved for a re-consideration of Mr.

Holman's resolution, his object being to include a general question of a judicial character.

Mr. BURNETT (Denn., Ky.) desired a further exA FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS.

Dispatches from Davis and Beauregard.

SORRY CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

THE MEASLES IN THEIR CAMP.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribone.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861. The first flag of truce from the Rebels has come within Gen. McDowell's lines, and its bearer is now with Gen. Scott.

Objections were made.

Mr. BULNETT said: Gentlemen ought certainly not to be deprived of the right to offer such proposinot to be deprived of the right to offer such propositions.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (Ky.) declared in the name of
his constituents, his country, and God, that the legislation of this House should be left free and untrammeled.
He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion negatived by 62 against 102.

Mr. Holman's resolution as amended by Mr. Hickman's resolution, was then again adopted.

Mr. FOUKE (Dem. Ill.), offered a preamble setting
forth that a fierce and unnatural civil war exists,
caused by a portion of our misguided countrymen, and
concluding with resolutions that the House should
during the pending civil war ignore all political
differences heretofore existing between citizens of the
loyal States; that all appointments, civil and military, At 3 or 4 o'clock this afternoon, Col. Porter of the 16th infantry, was making a thorough reconnoisance with his staff and 20 picked regular cavalry, when they espied, as they rode over the brow of a hill, the head of what might be a column of Rebel cavalry in Gray, turning a piece of woods at its foot.

They were preparing to charge the foe, whatever his numbers, when they caught sight of a flag of truce, and ordered a halt. An officer rode out of the rebel ranks, who announced himself as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Confederate army, bearer of dispatches from President Davis and Gen. Beauregard.

He handed his credentials, in the shape of a pass, and an open letter to Gen. McDowell from the latter. Col. Taylor was sent in escort of an officer to Arlington House, and the rebel cavalry, who turned out to be only 22 strong, turned toward Manassas, from which they said that they had started this morning-a story which the condition of their horses, fine animals in excellent trim, did not bear out. Col. Porter continued his reconnoisance to within several miles

Col. Porter expressed himself disappointed that it had not been an affair of fighting, instead of flags. From conversation with the men, who looked not a bit in the humor of a fray, but exceedingly melancholy and careworn, it appeared that the rebels are suffering greatly from the measles. The cavalry appeared to be picked men, and were armed with carbines.

It was gleaned in conversation with Col. Taylor that his package contained letters from both Beauregard and Davis to the President and Gen. Scott. but that they related to some trifling matter, nothing more important than an exchange of prisoners.

Col. Taylor was handsomely entertained at Arlington House. He was told that he might look about as much as he pleased. "The more you see, the less you'll like us," said one of Col. Porter's staff.

He was put upon his parole not to leave without seeing Gen. McDowell, who was in the city. Late in the evening, Gen. Scott telegraphed to Arlington to have him brought over with his dispatches, and he is now at Headquarters.

The impudence of the traiters in sending an officer here with a flag of truce, for any purpose whatever, except as a preliminary to laying down their arms, awakens general astonishment. It may be that Jeff. has heard of the President's Message, the hearty response of the country to its recommendations, and the preparations for a grand advance, and is moving toward peace openly, as his emissaries have been for weeks secretly. But this is hardly probable yet, and the conclusion of the officers who conversed with the messenger that his business was not of the gravest importance, is probably the correct one.

Col. Porter is in command of a splendid brigade, which will form part of the column of the center under Col. Hunter. It comprises 800 or 900 regulars, the 8th and 14th New-York, and Griffin's West Point Battery. Several hundred marines are to be added to it before the advance is made. This brigade will be reviewed and inspected to-morrow afternoon, and visitors are warned to come before many days if they would see it where and as it is.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861. It may be proper to state that the visit of the Hon. Henry May to Richmond was not superinduced by the Government, and it is at least probable the dispatches brought under the flag of truce to-day are from him. Their character has not transpired.

FROM PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

The Column 17.000 Strong-Not Ready to Attack the Enemy-Reenforcements called for-The Loss of the 15th Pennsylvnnia on the 2d-The Skirmishes at Falling Waters and Haincsville.

Frem Our Special Correspondent. MARTINSBURG, Va., July 6, 1861.

Our army lies encamped in the fields on the north eide of this town, just where it pitched its tents on the afternoon of the 3d, and is about 17,000 strong. It is not in position for battle, and no intrenchments have been made for defense, as it has been contemplated to move forward immediately, and no apprehension has been entertained of an attack by the enemy. But the feeling now is that our force is hardly strong enough to advance upon the enemy prudently, reports being rife that he is in much larger force than our own, waiting to meet us near Bunker Hill, where he is said to be intrenched, under command of Gen. Jackson, with a heavy reserve body at Winchester, drawn from Manassas Junction, under command of Gen. Johnson. These reports are doubtless exaggerations, coming through the suspicious sources of alarmed and excited Secession sympathizers, who are given to the habit of perpetrating the most enormous canards, magnifying armed men even more than Falstaff's ragged regiment But as we have no reliable means of accertaining the truth, it may be wise to reënforce Gen. Patterson's corps d'armée, which I understand is to be done by a call for ten more regiments, in addition to the command of Col. Stone, which is now on the march here from Harper's Ferry, by the way of Sharpeburg and Williamsport, where it will cross the Potomac.

Since we arrived Major Doubleday's battery of heavy ordnance and the 1st Rhode Island battery of light artillery have arrived; and three or four regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers belonging to Gen. Paterson's column, which were left as a reserve in Maryland, have been ordered up. The Connecticut 1st only remains one half being camped at Williamsport, and the other at Hagerstown. When all these troops ordered and now on their way arrive, Gen. Patterson's command will reach about 35,000 men, and this force will certainly be irresistible, if that now here is not, of which I have no doubt, against any power the enemy can command to meet it. We have had flying rumors, not traceable to any re

liable source, of the advance of Gen. McClellan on Winchester from the West; they are simply incredible; but the fact that they are current among the Virginia people only shows what an excited state they are in. Our line of pickets extends about two and a half miles south of Martinsburg, on the road to Winchester, and the mounted scouts of the enemy come up within rifle distance, and a few shots are occasionally ex-changed, though without effect on either side so far as we know. There has been an alarm every night from

was under arms. But these alarms have invariable was under arms. But these alarms have invariably arisen through the misapprohension of some green volunteer who has fired upon a straggling countryman too ignorant to stop when hailed. It will be sometime before our volunteers learn to perform the delicate and dangerous service of pickets, by never firing until they know an enemy in force is upon them.

The corrected return of the loss of Co. I of the 15th Pennsylvania Radionard.

Pennsylvania Regiment, in prisoners taken by the troop of cavalry on the 2d inst., is 35 men, instead of 40, and one killed by Bob Swan, the captain of the troop. But, besides these, there were two other men taken at the same time, belonging to the 8th Regiment. Ira Troup and Sergt. Palmer, of Scranton, Luzerne County, had come with a message to Gen. Negley, from Williamsport, where their regiment re-mained, and having delivered it had gone ahead of the brigade and the skirmishers a short distance. The cavalry picked them up as they passed on with their prisoners, and got also a valuable horse belonging to Dr. Tripp, of Scranton, Surgeon of the 8th Regiment. The doctor, however, has rep'aced his lose, I am told, by fine animal, taken from a noted Secessionist na

It is now ascertained that we lost only three men killed, the one mentioned above and two killed on the battle ground between Falling Waters and Hainesville, belonging to the 11th Pennsylvania and the Wisconsie regiments. The 11th man was buried near where be fell, and the Wisconsin man, George Drake of Milwan-kee, was taken to Williamsport, with the intention of sending him home. But the warmth of the weather made it necessary to bury him immediately, and it was done at Williamsport with great solemnity. He was taken to Col. Lamon's headquarters, where the officer in command, Capt. Kennedy, had every possible care taken to honor, as he deserved, this gallant son of Wis-consin, who had come so far to fight the battles of his country, and was the first to fall gloriously in the field. A neat coffin was made, and he was carried to the grave with the flag of the Union wrapped about it, escorted by the two companies detailed from the 8th and 13th Regiments, three companies of Col. Lamon's Regiment, with a full band of music, and followed by nearly al the inhabitants of Williamsport. He was buried near an old Revolutionary hero, Gen. Otho T. Williams, the founder of the town, and three chaplains of the army officiated. He received a soldier's burial and lies in a hero's grave.

An interesting incident relating to him is told by his companions. His parents are said to be wealthy and parted with their only son with great reluctance, but on leaving home the parting words of his mother were, "Go, George, but don't show the white feather." Be ing shot through the body just below the ribs he died on the spot, but his dying thought was with his mother, and as he fell his next comrade heard him exclaim. 'Oh, what will my mother say."

I saw the poor fellow on the field of battle near where he fell, having come up immediately after the skirmish. He was a tall, manly fellow, with black hair and beard, and appeared to be about 25 years old. It is a sad thing to speak of our countrymen as enemies, and to recount the essualties on their side with satisfaction, as greater than our own; but as traitors and rebels we must smother personal feelings and think

only of our great cause and their great crime. Yesterday the graves were counted and 78 have been reported. Beside these it is known that the rebels took a wagen load of dead through Martinsburg with them on their retreat, and a large number of wounded, three desperate cases being left in town, and one taked priso ner has died.

It has been very hard to keep the lawless of our troops and the camp followers from committing outrages on property, and a number of deserted houses have been rifled, but the order issued is peremptory to punish plunderers with death, and some will probably John Cunningham's fine brick house and barn at

Falling Waters were burned yesterday, but it is not certain whether this was the work of some of our stragglers or revengeful refugees, as the owner was a noted Secessionist, who had persecuted them barshly, and they were greatly incensed against less.

The dyssentery has attacked some of our men since

they came here, and several have died of it already. The Fourth of July was partially celebrated by our camps, but the townspeople did not participate in the anniversary very heartily.

AN APPEAL FROM ST. LOUIS.

A gentleman of this city puts into our hands the following Appeal of the St. Louis Zouaves for aid to give them a uniform. They ask nothing else, neither equipments, assistance for their families, but only " a uniform to fight in." Whoever is moved by this appeal may send their donations to the editor of The St. Louis THE ST. LOUIS AMERICAN ZOUAVES APPEAL TO

THE FRENDS OF THE UNION.

The St. Louis Zouaves are pledged to be true. To the National colors of "Red, White and Bine," For the Stars and the Stripes, and the cause they hold right. They have sworm as true soldiers to faithfully fight. They have sworm as true soldiers to faithfully fight. They have sworm as true soldiers to faithfully fight. They have sworm as true soldiers to faithfully fight. They have sworm as true soldiers to faithfully fight. They have sworm as true soldiers to faithfully fight. They have for pairiot heart that can feel. Could they that get the means as they have got the mea, To give to the cause now so a carred to them: They would die ere a man of them ever would plead, For the beigt that unfortunately now they all need. To be brief, what they want now is money to meet. The cost of their uniform, Zouave complete. Their hearts are set on it, and the cost is so small, That it won't take but little to farnish them all. Then don't let them go to the bettle-field clad fin a manner to make every soul of them mad: But prove generous now, and you slways will have. The thanks and good will of each gallont Zouave.

CHESTER H. CHILDS.

St. Louis Arsenal, June 27, 1861.

Tornado at Oshkosh.

Tornade at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Monday, July 8, 1861.

A destructive tornade swept over this city at 2 o'clock this morning, unroofing bouses in every direction, blowing down trees, and doing much damage.

The large flouring mill of Messrs. Green & Powers was unroofed, and the upper portions demolished. The store of Bigger & Hill was unroofed, and filled with water, damaging the goods to a large amount.

The steamer Shawanan, at her dock, was made a complete wreck. The steamer Berlin City had her smoke-stack and upper cabin completely earried away, and otherwise damaged. Houses in all parts of the city were lifted up and carried several feet, in some cases turned completely around, and some entirely demolished. The wind was accompanied by a violent hail storm, and the lightning was terrific in several places. No loss of life is yet reported.

Violent Storm in Illinois.

Cuicago, Menday, July 8, 1861.

A violent tornado, accompanied by rain, passed over Freeport, in this State, this afternoon, deing considerable damage. The freight house of the Illinois Central Railroad was unroofed, the machine shop of the Rucino and Mississippi Railroad was demolished, and the bridges over the Pecothica River at Yellow Creek and near the city were blown down. It also unroofed houses in Rockford. A thunderstorm has prevailed here all the afternoon, preventing the working of the telegraphic wires. We, therefore, are unable to obtain further particulars.

The Steamer North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 8-8 p. m.

There are no signs of the North Briton. Weather foggy with a heavy thunder storm.

POLICEMEN'S VOLUNTEER FUND .- At a mee the de legates from the Police Precincts, yesterday, was resolved to pay the families of volunteers \$30 inestead of \$50 per month, and to give the Committee discretionary power to increase 'he sum in cases of argent necessity. Thirty-three polynemen's families are now supported by this fund.

St. Francis Xaviv a's College Commencement.

—Yesterday the ann asl commencement of St. Francis
Xavier's College was held at the institution in Fifteenth street. The relatives and friends of the students
filled the bull, long before the hour appointed to begin
the exerciser. There was a large attendance of the
bishops ar a clergy of the Cathelic Church. Among
them were Archbishop Hughes, the Bishop of Gundas
lajarr, the Bishop of San Laus Potosi, the Bishop of
Brooklyn, the Rev. Father Driscoll, the Bev. Father
Starrs, V. G., the Rev. Dr. Mr. grouph, and others.
The exercises gave general extinuous to all conoperade. St. FRANCIS XAVIFA'S COLLEGE CORNER

the firing of our pickets, sometimes of whole compa-nies in rapid succession, and last night the whole en-campuent was regularly stampeded, and every man corned. one wit alderstarms of bloom sends as send Lyon Single Christmetascen such as these make them when standing within the renge of he

tension, in order that propositions looking to a peacepermitted. He was one of those who had not aban doned all hope on that subject. permitted. He was one of those who had not abandoned all hope on that subject.

The SPEAKER—The debate is not in order.
The House then re-considered the vote by which Mr.
Holman's resolution was adopted, and Mr. Hickman offered the amendment as above indicated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM raised the point that the recolution changed the rules, which could not be done without the required notice to that effect.

The SPEAKER, for reasons already stated, over-ruled the point of order.

rnled the point of order.
Mr. RICHARDSON wanted the resolution amended

Mr. CO'. FAX (Rep., Ind.) briefly maintained the Constitution provided for that subject.

Mr. CO'. FAX (Rep., Ind.) briefly maintained the Constitution provided for that subject.

Mr. BURNET, again suggested an amendment so as to allow propositions looking to a peaceful solution of the present troubles to be introduced.

Objections were made.

differences heretofore existing between citizens of the loyal States; that all appointments, civil and military, should be made in accordance with Jefferson's plan, namely, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" and approving of the President's course in summoning troops hither to defend the Capital, etc.; paying a high tribute to Gen. Scott's military skill and wisdom, and to his loyalty amid so much defection, and concluding by saying "That while we hold the sword of justice and have the ability and disposition to uphold the President, it becomes our most solemn duty to offer to our deladed brethren the olive branch of peace."

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN raised the point of order that these resolutions were excluded under proposition to-day adopted, prescribing business during the present ses sion.
The Speaker sustained the point as well taken.
Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Wis.) offered a series of
resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate Committees. Adopted.
All the contested election cases were referred to the

Committee on Elections.

Mr. CURTIS offered a joint resolution, proposing to strike from the pension rolls the names of all persons in rebellion against the United States and all aiding or betting Secession, etc.

This was ruled out under the rule adopted this

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) introduced the fol-Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. 1.) introduced the low-lowing:

Best enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. Sucricos 1. That all officers of Govern-ment however elected or appointed, except Postmasters ap-pointed by the Postmaster-General, and Counsis receiving no stated salary, now receiving fees as a part of their compensation, shall be reafter pay all such fees into the Treasury of the United States, and shall not be allowed to retain any part thereof, and, at the capitation of each year of service, shall make and file with the Treasury Department at Washington an affidavit that they have collected all fees required by law, retained no part of the same, and paid the whole amount into the treasury of the United States.

have concetted an iver format into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the salary or compensation of all officers of Government, civil, military, and naval, foreign ministers and consults, and all persons in the employ of and doing services for the Government, shall be reduced as follows; where the salary or compensation of such person exceeds \$19,000, 39 per cent; \$7,500, 25 per cent; \$5,000,20 per cent; \$4,000, 15 per cent; \$7,500, 25 per cent; \$5,000, 50 per cent; \$4,000 to per cent; \$

a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain and report what contracts have been made by any of the Departments for provisions, supplies, and transportation, for materials or services, or for any articles furnished for the use of the Government without advertising for proposals as required by or for any articles furthened for the task of the Government without advertising for proposals as required by statute 61; also to ascertain the names of the parties to whom contracts have been given, the componention and terms thereof, and the reasons therefor; also when proposals were received, if the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, and if not, the reason therefor; to the lowest bickler, and if not, the reason therefor; also whether the contracts as let are in accordance with the specifications inviting the proposals, and if any alterations, the reason for the same; also whether any person or persons have any interest in the contracts thus made and awarded, or have been paid for, obtaining the same, or have any interest in the profits arising therefrom, except the contracts; and that the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to examine witnesses, and to report at any time.

and papers, to administer onths, to examine witnesses, and to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. UPTON (Va.), it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to instruct the officers of the Army of the United States, taking prisoners and releasing them upon their eath of allegiance to the United States, to report their name and residence to him (the Secretary of War), that the same may be recorded in his department.

On motion of Mr. CANLILE (Va.), it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of the full number of cadets from such States as have not sow in the Naval service the number to which they are entitled by existing laws, and, if from any of the States recommendations are not made, the number shall be taken from such States in and, if from any of the States recommendations are not made, the number shall be taken from such States in places in said school

places in said school.

On motion of Mr. DELANO (Rep., Mass.) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report as to the present capacity of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., for the manufacture of arms; also, what further expenditure, if any, is necessary for operating that Armory to the attract of the capacity. ture, if any, is necessary for operating that Armory to the utmost of its capacity.

On motion of Mr. LOOMIS (Rep., Conn.) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby instructed, to prepare and report to this House a bill for a public act to confiscate the property of all persons holding any office whatsoever, either civil or military, under the Government of any State, or of the United States, or the so-called Confederate States of America, who have taken up arms, or shall hereafter take un arms, against the Government of the

ereafter take up arms, against the Government of th

hereafter take up arms, against the Government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. DUELL (Rep., N. Y.), it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill granting a persion to the mother of the late Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a temporary increase of the Navy by authorizing the President to purchase or procure suitable vessels, and commission for a limited time competent and skillful commission for a limited time competent and skillful commission for alimited time competent and skillful commission. On motion of Mr. DIVEN (Rep., N. Y.), it was Resolved (if the Senate concur). That the following address be

Resolved (if the Senate concar). That the following address be need by the Speaker or the House, and by the Fresident of the nate, and that the President be requested to approve the same, I transmit a copy to the Governors of the respective States of arepublics. and transmit a copy to the developes on the respective seasons of this republics:

[Here follows the address in which this sentence occurs, name by: "We thus entreast you, not in dread of your power, but be cause we had rather persuade you as friends than conquer you a senuries. We declare our determination, in case you persist it your rebellion, not in a spirit of menace, but that we may diest pate all idea of peace upon terms other than the supremacy of the Constitution. Our fleg shall wave triumphantly over it who less the public, or it shall coase to be a national smblem. This our firm resolve. God and an enlightened world will decide a to the rectifude of our cause."] our firm resolve. God and an enlightened world will decide as the receitede of our cause."] The papers were referred to the Committee on Ju-

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, it was

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, it was

Resolved. That the Secretary of War he requested to furnish
to the House as soon as practicable plans and estimates, to be
prepared by the Engineer of the Department, for completing the
defenders works on the side of the Potomes near this city, and
also to report upon the expediency of constructing similar works
of defense on the northern side of this city, with estimates for
the same, so as to reduce to a minimum the number of troeps
required for the protection and defense of the Capital.

On motion of Mr. POTTER (Rop., Wis.), it was
Resolved. That a Committee of five be appointed by the
Speaker, to ascertain sud report to the House the number of persons, with the names thereof, now employed in the several departments of the Government, who are known to entertain sentiments of hostility to the Government of the United States,
and those who have refused to take the oath to support the Consituation of the United States, and that and Committee he suthorned to send for porsons and papers.

The House adjourned.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A conrier, who has arrived here from Webster, re-

BUCKHANNON, Va., Monday, July 8, 1861.

ports four companies of the 19th Ohio Regiment at Glenville, about 40 miles distant, to the south-west, are besieged by a picked regiment of Virginians, and 1,500 militis, under O. Jennings Wise. Col. Tyler of the 7th Regiment has marched to their relief from Weston, and the 10th Regiment, Col. Lytle, has just gone forward to their rescue from this place. FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The weather is extremely bot. Locomotive "160," which was sunk in the Poten

some weeks ago, has been successfulty raised, and brought ashore in a slightly damaged so adition,

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 8, 1861.
Reports from all the camps and outposts represent all quiet to-day, and no movement whatever yet made.